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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINJU CHOSON' SCORES WEINBERGER VISIT TO SEOUL

SK261530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Mar (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today brands Weinberger's scheduled war confabs on the scene of operations in South Korea as a very dangerous move to light a powder train for starting new war.

A signed commentary of the paper titled "Outrageous Challenge" says:

The scheduled South Korean tour of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger is an aggressive tour of the adventure-seeking warmaniac for inspection the U.S. imperialists war preparations and military exercises and issuing a war order to invade our country.

At a time when the large-scale "Team Spirit 82" war exercises are going over to the "stage of full-scale attack" from the stage of concentration of armed forces in the operational area and the strategic manoeuvre and military deployment, the boss of the U.S. military is going to fly into the operational area to hold war confabs. This cannot be construed otherwise than a very dangerous move to light a powder train for starting new war.

This reminds us of the South Korean tour of warmonger Dulles who inspected war preparations on the spot on the eve of the Korean war and issued a final order to start it 32 years ago. This self-exposes that the U.S. imperialists are going to inspect in an allround way their preparations for starting another war of aggression in Korea and persistently trying to kindle new war in Korea.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's tour of South Korea is aimed to boost the morale of the South Korean puppets driven to bay, hit within and without, to whip up their war fever and to encourage them to the permanent split of the nation and the adventure of new war.

Moreover, that the U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger would fly into South Korea after visiting Japan and having discussions with the Japanese reactionaries about a series of "military problems" betrays all the more fully the dark intention of the U.S. imperialists to step up preparations for another war in Korea in an allround way.

The commentary stresses:

The United States must look straight at reality, stop running riot and withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all its aggression forces and destructive weapons.

If the U.S. imperialists persistently try to realise their aggressive design on Korea by clinging to the policy of "strength" in disregard of the demand of the times, they will be more bitterly denounced and repudiated by the people at home and abroad and will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences of their rash acts.

CSO: 4120/209

INTER-KOREAN RELATIONS

CHOI HONG-HUI DENIES ASSASSINATION PLOT

SK300452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--A statement of Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and a letter of Choe Chung-hwa, an instructor of Taekwondo, which were made public in denunciation of the deceptive nature of the so-called "case of international assassination plot" rigged up by the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans were carried recently by SINHAN MINBO and many other publications of overseas Koreans, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

In his statement carried in the March 18 issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, Choe Hong-hui pointed out: I don't think the so-called "case of international assassination plot" is not connected with the dictator Chon Tu-hwan's manoeuvres. If the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" and its agents resort to a sinister trick and rowdyism even in Canada, distorting facts, they will have to pay dear for their acts, he warned.

Choe Chung-hwa in his letter carried in the March 20 issue of NEW KOREA TIMES, a Korean paper in Canada, said:

I make it clear that the report that I attempted on the life of Chon Tu-hwan under the "manipulation" of the North "is absolutely not true."

If there were any attempt on the life of Chon Tu-hwan, it might be, like the assassination of Pak Chong-hui, a product of their inner factional strife or a fabrication trumped up by a Canadian called Yanover and a South Korean high-ranking official. The case of Mun Se-kwang is such an instance.

Choe Chung-hwa's letter was printed by other papers of overseas Koreans, too.

According to a SINHAN MINBO report, Choe Chung-hwa in his recent press interview, asserted that the "assassination plot case" clamoured about by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is doubtlessly "a dastardly farce and an intrigue". He said: I had never received instructions from anyone nor given instructions to anyone concerning the "assassination plot."

Referring to the background of this "case", he said:

Upset by the fact that the movement for national unification is gaining momentum lately in Canada and many other places, people visiting the North to meet their scattered families are sharply increasing in number and the movement against dictatorship and for democracy is growing in strength, the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" staged this farce to stem such trends.

"It is very regrettable that the Canadian police should be used by the black-guards," he said.

Noting that the Canadian police behaviour in suspecting a person in his trip of involvement in the "assassination plot" without any proof, issuing a warrant and loudly reporting about it is a "violation of popular rights and democracy", he strongly protested against it.

I think that the recent "case" might be a plot hatched by a high-ranking official of the puppet clique and a Canadian called Yanover or a product of the factional strife for power within the puppet ruling quarters, he remarked.

CSO: 4120/209

STUDENTS DENOUNCE SOUTH'S CAMPUS 'SUPPRESSION'

SK280924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0910 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Mar (KCNA)--Indignation meetings of college and university students were held in various areas in denunciation of the suppression of campus by the South Korean military fascist clique.

The speakers at an indignation meeting held at Kim Hyong-chik Normal University on March 27 bitterly denounced the Chon Tu-hwan groups criminal manoeuvres to fascistize South Korean campus and reduce the students to "obedient servants" of the fascist rule and cannon fodder.

Pointing out that an unprecedented atmosphere of fear is prevalent all over South Korea due to the frantic repressive campaign of the Chon Tu-hwan group, heinous traitors and human-butchers, they pointed out that the puppets massively round up and brutally torture progressive students and people after the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

They noted that from the first days after seizing power under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has turned the spearhead of suppression to South Korean people, students in particular, and brutally cracked down upon their anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy to gratify his desire for long-term office.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique recently expelled progressive and patriotic students en masse from universities through such repressive steps as the "fixed number of graduates system" under the pretext of creating an atmosphere of "diligence in study" and preventing "divergence," they pointed out.

The students addressing an indignation meeting at Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute on March 26 said:

Under the brutal fascist rule and suppression of campus by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the South Korean students are subjected to unbearable slavish non-rights and submission and the campus has been turned into an object of intelligence and surveillance and military training grounds, instead of being a seat of pursuit of truth and science, and students of ardent spirit and progressive professors are expelled from universities and suffer behind bars.

It is clear to everyone that to study progressive ideas and aspire after the democratisation of campus is a sacred right of students who value justice and truth and can never be a crime. Nevertheless, afraid of students burning with a sense of justice more than anyone else, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is viciously suppressing them in an attempt to prevent the South Korean students from becoming again the standard-bearer of the struggle against fascism and for democracy and prolong the fascist dictatorial "regime" for an indefinite period. The speakers at the meetings unanimously demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan clique stop fascist suppression of campus, unconditionally released the arrested students and democratic figures and step down from power without delay.

CSO: 4120/209

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON PRISON TERMS FOR S. KOREAN STUDENTS

SK2/1603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Mar (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today prints a signed commentary titled "Death-Bed Frenzy of the Scared" in connection with the fact that the South Korean military fascist clique at the puppet supreme court confirmed a prison term of three years passed upon three students of the Yonsei University including U Won-sik and Kim Sang-kyu.

The commentary brands this suppression by the military fascist clique as a brutal outrage aimed to stamp out the righteous struggle of South Korean students and as one more vicious challenge to freedom and democracy.

Noting that students of the Yonsei University valiantly held an anti-"government" demonstration in the teeth of the harsh fascist suppression and continued their just struggle undauntedly even at the murderous court, the commentary says: This is a just action reflecting the unanimous desires and aspirations of the South Korean students for campus freedom and democracy in society, which is worthy of praise. Their action must not be a target of any penalisation.

The commentary goes one:

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan clique had long persecuted the guiltless students and finally passed a harsh penalty upon them on groundless charges. This clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a gang of most brutal fascist tyrants who stoop to any infamy to realize their dirty political ambition.

As the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy is now mounting higher in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is running wilder in the suppression of students. This is aimed to prevent the ever intensified patriotic action of students and make them submissive to the fascist rule. This is a death-bed frenzy of the scared.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must discontinue the reckless suppression, immediately set free the students penalized this time and all the political prisoners and step down from "power" without delay, as unanimously demanded by the people.

CSO: 4120/209

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' SCORES 'FRANTIC' MANHUNT IN S. KOREA

SK271546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Mar (KCNA)--Thrown into a state of thorough discomfiture by the fire at the "U.S. Cultural Centre" in Pusan, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique launched a frantic repressive campaign "to ferret out the criminals," creating a dreary atmosphere of fear all over South Korea, according to a report.

The military fascist clique totally mobilised the police investigation force in "a special household investigation" around the burnt "U.S. Cultural Centre," ransacking the houses.

It groundlessly arrested two young people in their twenties as "suspects" of the arson and is carrying on a "check-up and search" after spreading "a close search network" over hotels, lodgings, restaurants, the printing house and so on in Taechong-dong, Central District in Pusan around the arson spot.

Spreading the false rumour that they have detected an "evidence" helpful to nabbing the "criminals" on March 22, the fascists are conducting "a contrastive investigation" of over 100 guiltless people, branding them as "suspects."

The puppet clique is running about like a headless fly in hunting "criminals" after starting a "search campaign" even in Seoul.

The "governor" of South Korean Kangwon Province on March 23 issued a "special order" to his hirelings in the province to strengthen their "guard duty" and "cooperate" in "ferreting out the seditious elements."

The repressive campaign of the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans shows what uneasiness and fear they feel in face of the ever-growing anti-U.S., anti-government sentiments of the people and how desperately they are kicking about to survive.

CSO: 4120/209

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SEOUL STUDENTS DEMONSTRATION NOTED--Pyongyang, 28 Mar (KCNA)--Students of Koryo University in Seoul staged a demonstration on March 24, scattering 150 copies of leaflets denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and shouting anti-"government" slogans in front of the central library of the university, according to the report. The fascist clique rushed a large force of riot police to the university to crack down upon the students and disperse the demonstration by force. Alarmed at the struggle of the Koryo University students amid the ever-growing anti-"government" sentiments among the South Korean students and people, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on March 27 detained Chu Un-kyong, a four-year student, and two others on charges of the violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration." A foreign press report drew attention to this demonstration on March 24, noting that it was the first anti-"government" demonstration on campus in Seoul this year. [Text] [SK280929 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0923 GMT 28 Mar 82]

NICARAGUA DENOUNCES TEAM SPIRIT--Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--Social organisations of Nicaragua strongly denounced the "Team Spirit 82" war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique, according to a report. The Rural Working Peoples Association of Nicaragua said in its recent statement: We take this opportunity to express support to and solidarity with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is making his all efforts for national reunification and the Korean people. The U.S. imperialists who are holding such aggressive war exercises as "Team Spirit 82" are the enemy of mankind and the most shameless and heinous aggressors. The Nicaraguan Solidarity Committee Among Peoples in its recent statement denounced the aggressive war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and called for further intensifying the international movement of solidarity with the fraternal Korean people in the struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. [Text] [SK300429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 30 Mar 82]

U.S. GROUPS DENOUNCE CHON--Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--The March 18 issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, reported that a joint meeting of the North American headquarters of the "National Alliance for Democracy" and the American headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Reunification", organisations of overseas Koreans, was held in Philadelphia on February 28 and March 1. The meeting confirmed an organisational guideline on

forming a number of bodies on the principle of building up a new organisation into a strong one, and adopted the following statement: 1. We brand the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" as an anti-democratic, anti-national and anti-popular "regime." 2. We demand the immediate release of all prisoners of conscience. 3. We reject all acts of the dictatorial "regime" of South Korea in using the question of unification as a means of maintaining its "power." 4. We declare internally and externally that we will make all efforts for the restoration of democracy and the promotion of unification. [Text] [SK300444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 30 Mar 82]

NEW RADAR TO KOREAN ARMY--Pyongyang, 27 Mar (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists are scheming to transfer to the South Korean puppets 26 new-type radars together with their accessories and equipment, according to a report. Announcing this decision on March 24, the U.S. Defense Department declared that it would put the puppet army in possession of anti-mortar capacity. The new-type radars, the first of their kind ever to be shipped to South Korea, will reportedly be deployed at frontline units of the puppet army. This scheme of the U.S. imperialists is part of their new war provocation manoeuvres getting more undisguised these days. Some time ago, the U.S. imperialists had transferred two oil tankers to the South Korean puppet navy. [Text] [SK270229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 26 Mar 82]

'TASS' REPORTS PUSAN FIRE--Pyongyang, 27 Mar (KCNA)--The Soviet TASS March 22 reported the repressive campaign launched by the South Korean puppet clique after the "U.S. Cultural Centre" in Pusan was burnt. It said: The repressive tool of the Seoul "regime" is hunting those who set fire on the "U.S. Cultural Centre" in Pusan and scattered anti-U.S. leaflets in its neighbourhood on March 18. Capitalizing on this incident, the authorities are attempting to remove all hotbeds of possible resistance to the dictatorial "regime" and frighten the participants in the democratic movement with the mobilisation of the secret police. According to a recent figure, as many as 16,551 people have been rounded up and questioned. Armed police corps search passers-by on the streets of Seoul and Pusan, private houses, hotels and restaurants are all searched. Puppet dictator Chon Tu-hwan put down a popular uprising in Kwangju with a bloodbath in May 1980 and has now started a wholesale arrest to win the favour of his masters beyond the ocean. [Text] [SK270232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 26 Mar 82]

PUSAN LEAFLET PRINTER NABBED--Pyongyang, 27 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on March 23 detained a peddler named Yi Man-ki residing in South District, Pusan, according to a report. It is said that over the last one year he printed 820 copies of leaflets, including 500 copies demanding democracy printed early in March this year, and attempted to scatter them around campus in Pusan. The fascist clique is scheming to punish him by invoking the notorious "law on assembly and demonstration." [Text] [SK271555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 27 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/209

'KOREA TIMES' URGES CRACKDOWN ON TERRORISM

SK210828 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Cultural Center Fire"]

[Text] Shocking was a Pusan incident last week in which the American Cultural Center in the port city was damaged by fire, rather an act of arson, resulting in the death of a university student and injuries to three other persons—all the more so as it took place in a bustling downtown section in broad daylight.

The case, suspected to be an act of organized terrorism, is particularly regrettable as it involved a mission of the United States, Korea's closest ally, while deep sympathy is due to the innocent young victims who were reportedly caught in the fire while patronizing the center's library.

The full picture of the incident, including the precise motivation of the obvious arson, is expected to be revealed shortly by investigation authorities who were engaged over the weekend in an extensive manhunt to arrest suspects estimated to number at least nine.

Yet, already notable were initial findings--especially the fact that hundreds of anti-government and anti-American leaflets were scattered at several points around the cultural center shortly before the fire, containing a phrase that the center building would be set ablaze.

The close timing of the apparent incendiary fire, reportedly involving three to five persons, and the scattering of fliers provide ground to presume that the whole occurrence was a premeditated and organized act.

Then the contents of the fliers are ominous in that they are laden with agitating statements directed against the government and its policies as well as the American presence here--many of the points sounding identical with assertions lashed out by North Korea.

Such claims lead to an initial assumption, as disclosed by investigators, that the suspects are either affiliates of an underground dissident group or left-leaning elements sympathetic to Pyongyang and possibly manipulated by North Korean agents.

In any case, the most probable aim of the culprits appears to be driving a wedge between Seoul and Washington by setting a U.S. mission building afire and spreading anti-American calls, let alone attempting to undermine the Korean Government leadership.

However, it should be stressed to all that Korean-American relations, marking this year the centenary of the opening of diplomatic ties, are so close and cordial in a full range that they are invulnerable to such an act of terrorism.

True, it rang an alarm in that South Korea has so far been an exception to the more or less worldwide anti-Americanism. But it is our hope that the alarm will conversely contribute to further strengthening binational relations, which weathered the "Koreagate" scandal several years ago.

In this connection, we take note of a statement issued by the U.S. Embassy here, stressing that Korean-American friendship, having deep historical roots, would not be damaged by an act of arson, which it said was not representative of the Korean people or the existing bilateral relationship.

On the other hand, the Pusan incident can be taken as a deplorable sign that some radical elements--whether dissidents or Pyongyang sympathizers and for that matter communist saboteurs--have begun to resort to outright terrorism.

While due effective steps are as much needed as ever to counter whatever causes they claim, stepped-up means should now be employed to crack down on terrorism--or rather nip it in the bud. For terrorism in any form and on any pretext is unjustifiable and inexcusable in a free society.

CSO: 4120/207

DAILY APPRAISES 16-DAY SPECIAL HOUSE SESSION

SK160115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "House Activities"]

[Text] The National Assembly concluded a 16-day special session over the weekend, leaving various lessons for the conduct of parliamentary activities and partisan politics as well as government administration.

Through the first half of the sitting, the 110th extraordinary session of the assembly, things appeared rather ordinary with its agenda and legislative schedule having been prearranged by majority and minority parties, though they were somewhat at odds as to the approaches to tackling some outstanding issues.

The session began with a report by the prime minister on overall government administration, which was followed by interpellations by representatives of the three parties--the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the minority Democratic Korea and Korea National parties.

Then the assembly floor featured for a few succeeding days the questioning of cabinet ministers by parliamentarians from all partisan groups on state affairs ranging from political, diplomatic and security issues to economic and social matters.

The interpellations largely reflected efforts by the ruling party to confine the debate to the administrative goals and programs of the government, which were contrasted with attempts by the minority parties to touch on sensitive issues involving political reanimation for national reconciliation and socio-economic developments.

Despite the discords, which after all were minor, an air of dialogue prevailed between the majority and minority parties.

However, there was a major hitch in the otherwise smooth proceedings last week when news reports implicated officials of the Office of Supply in alleged bribery by American rice dealers in connection with rice imports dating back to late 1980.

The alleged scandal upset the legislature and drove the government and opposition parties to a confrontation course.

The government authorities promptly made every effort to deny the allegation, producing substantial details concerning the rice import deals--with the ruling party understandably backing up the government stand and trying to minimize "unwarranted" disputes and embarrassment.

But the minority parties jointly maneuvered to press forward their demand to form a high-powered assembly investigation team to look into the allegation as well as actual deals on rice imports, which in 1981 reportedly totaled 2.4 million tons at a cost of \$1.1 billion to make up for food shortage caused by poor harvests in the preceding year.

By the weekend, the situation had worsened to the extent that the ruling party railroaded a motion through an assembly committee, deserted by minority members, to form a soft-pedaled probing subpanel--a unilateral action unprecedented in the current assembly or since the emergence of a "new order" government last year.

However, at the last moment, the rival camps reached a compromise through which the ruling party rescinded the unilateral passage of its motion with the committee chairman making an appropriate apology, while the minority parties agreed to join the formation of an ad hoc subpanel which is essentially identical in its power and extent of probing with the one the government party had originally proposed.

The compromise, though belated, was indeed a welcome development as it contributed to sustaining "politics through dialogue," a political climate promoted by the new government, and averting a recurrence of past political practices which had often produced sharp confrontations between opposing camps.

In practical terms, such a concerted approach is expected to wipe out whatever traces of suspicion may linger with regard to the allegation, which has already been labeled as "totally unfounded, while avoiding ado over a controversy attributable to heated competition between foreign rice majors.

Now that suprapartisan action has been taken to form an ad hoc team, the legislators concerned are also hoped to make productive and insightful efforts to streamline not only imports of foreign rice but also agricultural policies and administration to ensure accurate farm statistics and moreover achieve self-sufficient food production.

Csv: 4120/207

ASSEMBLY TO FORM JOINT RICE PROBE UNIT

SK140255 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly ended its 16-day special sitting yesterday after scrapping an approved motion for a select subpanel in an economy-science committee session and approving 23 bills and rejecting two motions in a plenary session which ended at 10:30 p.m.

Prior to the plenary session, the economy-science committee met and abrogated the motion unilaterally initiated and passed Friday by the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) for the ad hoc subpanel to probe the alleged rice deal bribery scandal.

While scrapping the motion, the DJP and opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP) agreed to "jointly propose and approve" another motion for the special subpanel at the economy-science committee early this week, possibly tomorrow.

Rep Chon Yong-song, chairman of the committee, and Rep Sin Sang-sik, ranking committee member from the DJP, offered an apology on behalf of the DJP for the "unilateral" initiation and approval of the subpanel motion Friday.

The apology and scrapping of the "unilaterally passed motion" were demanded by the opposition camp in return for presenting a joint proposal of another motion.

The panel session was immediately followed by a plenary assembly session which passed 23 bills including amendments to the government organization and conscription laws. Also approved were a government-proposed ratification motion on housing bonds and a resolution calling for promotion of friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the United States.

The session also heard a briefing from speaker Chong Nae-hyuk on the result of his recent tour of Asian and Pacific countries.

The session, however, voted down two DKP-proposed motions for a select panel and for extension by four days of the special sitting in a vote of 115-146 and 117-146 respectively.

In the meantime, DJP spokesman Pong Tu-wan said the special sitting was steered according to the schedule worked out by major political parties, because they wanted to create a new image of parliamentary politics.

Pong said the lawmakers should grow out of launching political offensives and paralyze the otherwise smooth session to heighten the image of the incumbent assembly.

KNP spokesman Yi Song-il said the KNP feels regret the assembly's failure to reflect the people's opinions in state administration well.

The plenary session, originally set for 10 a.m., was adjourned until late in the afternoon pending strategy discussions by the major political parties.

The breakthrough came when floor leaders of the DJP, DKP and KNP huddled twice and reached a negotiated settlement of the deadlock between rival camps.

000: 4120/207

CHON CALLS FOR POPULATION GROWTH CURB

SK170140 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Mar 82 p 1

[By Kim Ki-sok]

[Excerpt] Kwangju, Cholla Namdo--President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday emphasized the need for curbing the growth of population, pointing out that the national population is "explosively" hiked by 600,000 persons annually, or the population of the city of Taejon.

The government should positively work out plans to limit the population increase, he said while visiting the Cholla Namdo provincial government office here.

If the population continues to grow at the present pace, the president said, the nation will have 42 million inhabitants by 1986.

He said if the current population increase is left unchecked, economic growth will be of little significance because foodgrain supply, public transportation and other sectors will be in trouble.

President Chon then called for more faithful observance of filial piety, by saying, "In Western countries, more people seem to prefer living with their parents, growing out of the so-called nucleus family system. We should actively launch a campaign to revive our beautiful custom of respecting senior citizen."

The president said the marketing channel for agricultural products should be improved "drastically" for the benefit of both farmers and consumers.

Saying that Cholla Namdo, with many islands under its jurisdiction, is a province vulnerable to infiltration by espionage agents, the president noted the importance of publicizing the reward provided for information about communist agents.

Following the briefing session, the president had luncheon with about 70 persons from various walks of life in the province.

CSO: 4120/207

BRIEFS

REDUCE OVERSEAS TRAVEL SPENDING--Seoul, 23 Mar (YONHAP)--Korea's majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) will take action to reduce Korean nationals' spending while traveling abroad, a spokesman for the DJP said Tuesday. Rep Yi Chong-yol said that the DJP was concerned about the rise in the expenditures by Korean overseas travelers since the government's liberalization of travel policy last August. According to Yi, monthly spending by travelling Koreans now surpasses that of foreign tourists visiting South Korea by some five million U.S. dollars. Yi said one possible measure may be the application of different travel allowances for different regions, ranging from 1,500 dollars to 2,500 dollars. Currently, a South Korean national traveling abroad is allowed to carry up to 3,000 dollars. [Text] [SK230130 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 23 Mar 82]

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN--The government is seeking legislation to make it mandatory for the agents of foreign businessmen to register with the Korean authorities, it was learned yesterday. Enactment of a law requiring the registration of Korean agents for foreigners is being studied by the government and the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP), party sources said. The sources said that the law was necessary to prevent illegal activities by foreigners through their Korean agents, whose number was on a sharp increase these days following the rapid internationalization of the nation's trade. The sources revealed, however, that the government and the party would "take a prudent attitude in enacting the law because it is related to foreigners and foreign organizations." At present, foreigners and foreign organizations are obliged to register with the government authorities concerned under the exit and entry control law. [Text] [SK230201 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Mar 82 p 1]

LOCAL AGENTS REGISTRATION--Seoul, 20 Mar (YONHAP)--The government is considering enacting a law that would make it mandatory for Koreans working as agents for foreign firms to register with the authorities. An informed source said Saturday talks are underway between the Justice Ministry, the Office of Legislation and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) on the introduction of such a law. The source said foreign residents and their organizations are subject to register with the authorities under the immigration law. However no such provision covers Korean nationals employed as agents for foreign firms. Pointing out that the number of Korean agents working for foreign companies has been increasingly sharply as Korea becomes more internationalized, the

source said the authorities concerned consider the registration necessary. He also said the law, if enacted, could help prevent any improprieties being committed by foreign firms through their local agents. [Text] [SK201220 Seoul YONHAP in English 1210 GMT 10 Mar 82]

NEW MINISTRY ESTABLISHMENT--Seoul, 12 Mar (YONHAP)--The Home Affairs Committee of South Korea's National Assembly Thursday approved an amendment to the supervision organization law, paving the way for the establishment of a new Ministry of Arts Affairs. The government bill will be subject to deliberation at an assembly plenary session Saturday for final approval. At Thursday's panel meeting, Rep. Giung Nam of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said, "It is urged that the proposed ministry be set up as soon as possible if we hope to host the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games successfully." The major opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) was opposed to the DJP position, saying a new ministry would only be a simple division of the Education Ministry. The DKP said another ministry would also run contrary to the government's policy of streamlining the government structure. The DKP suggested revising the government bill, calling for the creation of a new office of physical culture promotion under the control of the Education Ministry. The house panel rejected the DKP proposal. [Text] [SK120217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0116 GMT 12 Mar 82]

ASSEMBLY DISPUTE ON SCANDAL--Rep. Kwon Chong-tai, secretary general of the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said yesterday that it would not be helpful for the national interests for both the government and the National Assembly to take issue repeatedly with the alleged bribery scandal involving rice imports from the United States. In a brief press conference last night at the assembly, Rep. Kwon argued that it was deplorable that "we dispute over the problems among the U.S. rice dealers, taking issue politically with the case." He claimed that further parliamentary controversy over the case in which the government was turned out evidently to have not been involved proved that the house had not yet thrown away the habit of the past era. [Text] [SK120124 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 82 p 1]

NEW KEPCO PRESIDENT--Seoul, 15 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Monday named Song Nak-chong president of the Korea Electric Power Corp. (KEPCO), replacing Kim Yong-chun, who resigned in January. A former researcher at the Defense Ministry's Science Research Institute, Song, 55, has been the acting KEPCO president since the state-run company changed its name early this year. Gen. Pak So-chik (ret.), former commander of the Capital Garrison Command and currently a policy adviser to the Energy-Resources Ministry, was appointed KEPCO's vice president. The government at the same time appointed Yu Ton-wu, 49, president of Daehan Investment and Trust, president of the state-run Korea Housing Bank. [Text] [SK151002 Seoul YONHAP in English 0942 GMT 15 Mar 82]

CCO: 315/201

KDI INSTITUTE PREDICTS END OF ECONOMIC SLUMP

19291107 Seoul YONHAP in English 0950 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, 20 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea's commodity prices are expected to increase an average of seven to 9.5-percent this year, and the prolonged business slump will begin to recover in the second half, according to the Korean Development Institute.

In a report on business prospects at home and abroad for this year, the state-run economic research institute predicted Saturday that the economies of the United States, Japan and many other advanced countries would improve significantly in the second half of this year.

Helped by the lower prices for crude oil some major raw materials, exports of manufactured goods in the advanced countries will steadily increase and unemployment will be reduced considerably.

Because of the recovery of the world economy, the Korean economy will also improve beginning in the second half, according to the KDI report.

Although the composite business index has declined from 151.6 points at the end of last year to 151.2 points recently, recovery of the world economy will stimulate Korea's sluggish exports.

The maintenance of a relatively high value of the won currency as a result of commodity price stabilization will improve the profitability of enterprises, which in turn will result in a growing demand for facility investments, the KDI report predicted.

If there is no further rise in current crude oil prices, the country's Gross National Product (GNP) will grow by at least 6.5 percent, commodity shipments overseas will rise by 11 percent and wholesale and consumer prices will increase by nine to 11 percent and wholesale and consumer prices will increase by nine to 9.5 percent this year, the report said.

Concerning Korea's international balance of payments position, the KDI report said that although exports would not rise as much as originally anticipated, the stabilized prices of major raw materials would help decrease the deficits in the current account to 3.1 to 3.8 billion U.S. dollars.

Pointing to the lowering inflation rates in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore--all major trade rivals of Korea--the KDI report urged the government to continue to pursue its stabilization-first policy to improve the competitiveness of Korean products on international markets.

COMPANIES SEEK OVERSEAS RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BODY

SK160118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] Some 100 large domestic enterprises plan to organize an overseas resource development council this year to secure long-term supplies of strategic natural resources, the Federation of Korean Industries said yesterday.

The big firms include 10 general trading companies.

The council, to be established with the full support of the government and related research institutions, will play the role of a pan-enterprise consortium for the first time in this country, according to FKI.

The projected council will help the government establish policies on securing and exploiting overseas resources.

The other major task to be pursued by the council is to promote economic expansion by dispatching resource teams consisting of government and private officials.

The council will also play a role in exchanging information among enterprises and will make efforts to raise funds on an international scale.

The council will comprise two independent organizations, one secretariat and four resources development-import subcommittees dealing with energy, minerals, and agricultural and marine resources, respectively.

The two independent organizations under the wing of the council will be an overseas resources development policy committee and a consultative and advisory support body.

The overseas resources development policy committee, consisting of some 60 members including representatives of general trading companies and mining companies, specialists on energy industry and related government officials, will discuss the government's resources policy and support and fund raising.

CSO: 4120/207

ROK TO BUILD UNDERGROUND OIL PIPELINES BY 1991

SK230151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] After years of indecision, the government has finally decided to go ahead with the hundreds of billion won project to build the country's first major underground pipeline linking oil refineries to the southern coast to major consuming areas in the northern and central provinces.

According to the state-run Korea Petroleum Development Corp. (PEDCO), the pipeline work, what the government officials call "the nation's first oil expressway project" will be carried out as one of the priority projects during the Fifth Five-Year Economic Development Plan (1982-1986) and the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1987-1991).

The pipeline project calls for burying 466 km of pipeline between Yosu, the country's largest oil refining base in the southern coast, and Seoul and 276 km of pipeline between Ulsan, a major local oil refining base in the southeastern coast, and Taejon, the largest provincial city in the central province, between 1985 and 1989, the PEDCO officials said.

The state-run petroleum corporation, the Korean version of Petromin, Saudi Arabia's state-owned petroleum and gas company, estimated the total construction cost of the oil pipeline at 162.2 billion won (\$230 million) at the 1982 constant price.

The oil pipelines are designed to serve as underground oil storage facilities, besides its primary objective of transporting more oil in a shorter time and at a cheaper cost, the PEDCO officials explained.

The pipelines will be capable of storing a significant volume of oil at one time. Five large-scale oil depots will be built in each of the country's five largest cities, through which an oil pipeline will run. The five cities are Seoul, Taegu, Taejon, Kwangju and Chonju.

The two pipelines, if completed as scheduled, will carry up to 55 percent of the total light-grade oil to be transported between the refining bases and the consuming areas by 1991. The light-grade oil here refers to gasoline, diesel and kerosene.

The pipeline project will be carried out in two stages. The first-stage, the 466 km-long Seoul-Yosu line with an inner diameter of 19 inches (48 centimeters), will be constructed between 1985 and 1987 at a total cost of 112.2 billion won.

The 267 km-long Ulsan-Taejon line with a 17 inch inner diamter will be carried out between 1987 and 1989 at a total outlay of 56 billion won.

"The pipeline is not a matter of choice but imperative to the country. By the end of this decade, we will not meet the fast-growing oil transportation volume with conventional transportation means such as oil trucks and coastal oil tankers," said a high-ranking PEDCO official.

The oil pipeline projects have significant implication for national security. A pipeline is the safest and most reliable means of transportation, particularly in emergency situations, he went on.

"If the two scheduled oil pipelines are not built, the number of coastal oil tankers should be increased three-fold and that of oil tank cars on the railroad, 3.2 fold by 1991 to meet domestic oil transportation needs," he explained.

The government plans to introduce 96.4 billion won (\$135 million) in public loans to finance the oil pipeline projects. The loan will come from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

An IBRD mission visited PEDCO early last year to research the feasibility of the project. The World Bank has in principle agreed to extend a loan to finance the Korean pipeline project.

PEDCO completed its own economic feasibility study and other preliminary surveys of the pipeline project in 1979.

The government plans to launch an independent company, tentatively named "Korean Oil Pipeline Development Co.," to carry out the project more effectively.

The company, composed of local oil refineries and the PEDCO, will be responsible for financing and managing the pipeline project. It is expected to be inaugurated by January 1984.

CSO: 4120/207

BRIEFS

NEW AREAS FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS--The government plans to make it possible for foreign investors to make equity investments in pharmaceutical, food and beverage and service areas. Informed sources at the Ministry of Finance said yesterday that pertinent laws and regulations will be modified shortly to pave the way for foreign investment activities. Until now, such "sensitive areas" were reserved only for local investors, though sometimes, according to the case, foreign investors used to be able to have partial equity under the joint venture formula. According to the ministry, only 450 business areas out of 800 are currently accessible for foreign investors in Korea. When and if the ongoing law amendment procedures are completed, the number of business areas in which foreign investors make equity investments in Korea will be increased to 600, and will virtually include all industrial areas except for some "sensitive" sectors including defense industries, they observed. In this connection, the government will empower the Bank of Korea and other banking institutions with authorities to issue permits or other administrative powers in relation to foreign investment businesses, they said. Accordingly, the introduction of foreign commercial loans or technology to local business firms will be handled by the Central Bank or other commercial banks when the size of the loan or technology is "not big," they explained. [Text] [SK120057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 82 p 3]

SLOW BUSINESS RECOVERY FORECASTED--Seoul, 16 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea's business survey index (BSI) for the second quarter of this year is expected to be 92.4 points, down 7.7 points from the end of last year pointing to a prolonged slowdown, according to an analysis released Tuesday by the Federation of Korean Industries [FKI]. The analysis attributes the slow business recovery to several factors including lowered exports due to the worldwide recession and a lack of purchasing power to finance new investments. Furthermore, the analysis forecasts a slow recovery for business this month. Production and domestic use will show small increases of 2.2 and 1.6 points over the previous month respectively, while stock will decrease 1.2 points. The small gains in March are attributed to the increasing demand for iron, steel, and cement in the construction industry, and a growing demand for synthetic fiber and electronic goods. [Text] [SK160229 Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT 16 Mar 82]

OIL-PROSPECTING PLAN--Seoul, 17 Mar (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to embark on a full-fledged offshore oil prospecting project this year, drilling a total of 13 holes in the waters surrounding the southern half of the Korean peninsula by 1987. Releasing a report from the state-run Korea Petroleum

Development Corp. (KODCO), an Energy-Resources ministry official said Wednesday that the drilling projects will begin with construction of a semi-submersible oil rig at a cost of 59 billion won (roughly 82.5 million U.S. dollars), to be financed by both domestic and foreign funds. The construction will start next month and be completed before the end of next year. The proposed sites of 13 holes break down to one in the Korea-Japan joint development area and one in the fourth mining zone this year, two in the second, fourth, fifth and sixth mining zones next year, three in 1984, four in 1985, three in 1987 and two in 1987. Korea's offshore waters are partitioned into several mining zones. The fourth and seventh zones lying along the continental shelf between Korea and Japan are considered to have the highest oil potential. With the completion of the oil rig construction, an oil prospecting company will begin operations and the company is expected to undertake prospecting projects jointly with foreign companies. According to the official, if such joint ventures are impossible, the company will conduct prospecting projects independently under technological guidance from foreign firms. [Text] [SK170232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 17 Mar 82]

OIL CONSORTIUM CONSIDERED--Seoul, 18 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea is considering creating a consortium of oil companies, including the state-owned Korea Petroleum Development Corp. (KODCO), for petroleum projects abroad with foreign firms, sources at KODCO said Thursday. The sources said the formation of a joint investment committee by the Korean companies involved is also under study to finance such operations. They said consultations were in progress with JAPEX, a U.S. oil company, which is now drilling for oil in the fourth exploration zone, south of Cheju Island. The continental shelf area, south of Korea's southernmost island, has been the site of oil prospecting for years. But no deposits of commercial value have yet been discovered. The sources said KODCO would propose tax breaks and special loans for the Korean firms, participating in the consortium. [Text] [SK180331 Seoul YONHAP in English 0100 GMT 18 Mar 82]

DUTY ON OIL--Seoul, 20 Mar (YONHAP)--The Finance Ministry is considering levying a 2.5 percent custom duty on petroleum imports in the wake of crude oil price decreases, ministry sources said Saturday. The sources said that the rationale for the next tax is to discourage a possible increase in domestic petroleum consumption. Should crude oil prices rise, they said, the proposed tax would be removed. The plan is opposed by the Energy and Resources Ministry which claims the duty would cause too large an increase in domestic petroleum prices. [Text] [SK200144 Seoul YONHAP in English 0139 GMT 20 Mar 82]

PUBLIC SERVICE RATES--Seoul, 23 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will not increase public service charges during the first half of this year to help keep inflation below 10 percent, according to the Economic Planning Board (EPB). However, the government will increase public service charges during the second half but within the five-percent range, EPB officials said. Efforts will be made to offset factors that might lead to public service price hikes by promoting rational business management and by improving bank loans terms. But they said unreasonable price controls such as carrying over justified price increases to next year would eventually hurt the price stabilization policy. The government believes price increases for public services such as mail, electric utility and telephone rates as well as public transport lead to other domestic prices hikes, the EPB said. [Text] [SK231153 Seoul YONHAP in English 1125 GMT 23 Mar 82]

CNN: 4120/207

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DAILY URGES RIGID FIREARMS CONTROL

SK170128 Seoul Th. KOREA TIMES in English 17 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Due Firearms Control"]

[Text] The national police were once placed on alert across the country in a manhunt for the culprit involved in the theft of five carbines and 900 rounds of ammunition in a southernmost province.

Most fortunately, the criminal was arrested by the police last week, when they found that they had been fooled by a 19-year-old boy who was said to have committed such a vicious offense for the purpose of robbery with the firearms.

Reports said that the police arrested the offender in the precincts of the railway station in Sunchon last Saturday on suspicion of stealing the weapons and ammunition from the arms storehouse of the Korea Electric Power Corporation branch in Yosu.

The initial investigation indicated that the culprit had stolen the firearms and ammunition from the homeland reserve force arms warehouse early last week.

Earlier in the latter part of January, the investigators found that the criminal was able to steal three M-1 rifles from a high school in Yosu, which he left on a nearby hill because the rifles for student drill did not have firing pins.

This incident has posed an immediate question in society in two aspects--one concerning the loose management of storing weapons and the other related to the shocking account of juvenile delinquency taking place from time to time around us these days.

We cannot but express grave concern about the fact that the youngster could commit crimes of this sort successively on two occasions, escaping the anti-criminal network for the time being.

It is most understandable that arms warehouses must be guarded closely and rigidly so that firearms and ammunition may not be handed over to criminals under any circumstances.

For the consequences could be very serious, as is often stressed.

Particularly, the security authorities should be alert against sneaking espionage agents from the North, who may try to steal weapons from any accessible arms warehouse.

The management of arms warehouses must be controlled in a national security dimension, keeping in mind that no loopholes should be allowed in this particular matter.

The latest incident has provided a striking warning against the possibly luke-warm management system of arms warehouses in our community, which may well invite communist agents as well as other criminals to take advantage of the vulnerability of arms control measures on the part of the relevant authorities.

Still, the recent incident has reminded us of the displeasing prevalence of the talked-about "one lot" attitude of criminals even among juvenile offenders, which means they are going to make a fortune in a vicious way in one morning.

Juvenile delinquency constitutes a major issue nowadays in society, and responsible administrators and citizens in general are always concerned about it.

It is also true that this specific affair can hardly be solved within a short period of time, but calls upon society to undertake it in a far-sighted scheme, particularly because the number of juvenile delinquents is steadily on the rise in our community for one reason or another.

What the law-enforcement authorities can do about it is no more than a part of anti-criminal measures for youngsters, even though they may be able to seek due and strict legal arrangements concerned.

In this respect, we cannot stress too much the necessity of mapping out measures to absorb growing youths into society in a proper way so that they may not feel a sense of estrangement or frustration by being left in the cold.

For this reason, we are obliged to call for close cooperation among the related authorities, individual households and schools as well.

CSO: 4120/207

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CHON CALLS FOR IMPROVED DIET FOR NATION

SK180539 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan stressed yesterday the need to improve the people's dietary life, which gives primacy to rice, calling for a large-scale nationwide campaign to achieve that goal.

"For self-sufficiency in staple grains, both increased production and control of the population are important. Together with this, our dietary life should be improved boldly," he said.

The president made these remarks after he received briefings at the Cholla-Pukto provincial administration in Chonju city on various growth projects to be implemented this year. Gov. Cho Chol-kwon and bureau directors respectively gave briefings.

Forecasting that the increases in prices of commodities would be pegged at a single digit this year as a result of the price stabilization policy which is making steady progress, the chief executive said:

"At this time such a policy is to be successful, all citizens are urged to cooperate with the government more than before to build a solid basis for price stabilization."

After the briefing session, he had luncheon with about 80 persons from various walks of life.

Early yesterday morning President Chon, accompanied by First Lady Yi Sun-cha, inspected the construction site of the '88 Olympic expressway in Sonchang-kun, Cholla-Pukto and asked the pertinent officials to reduce the construction period. They returned to Seoul in the afternoon.

CSO: 4120/207

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DISCIPLINED--A total of 138 students of Korea University were disciplined by the university last year, it was learned yesterday. They included 40 students who were expelled from the university. Nine students were suspended for an indefinite period and 89 were ordered to be absent from school for the time being. [Text] [SK120301 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 82 p 8]

AMMUNITION FOUND AT KIMPO--Nineteen rounds of M-16 rifle ammunition were found in a toilet in the departure lounge of the Kimpo international airport yesterday. The bullets were discovered by a woman sweeper, In Hui-sun, 46, at around 8:25 a.m. while she was cleaning the washroom just beside the 7th loading bridge. She reported to the Kimpo airport authorities that the 19 rounds were kept in a yellow box in a garbage can under a washstand. Staffers at Kimpo airport and security officials assigned to the airport held an emergency meeting to discuss the unprecedented incident. [Text] [SK171148 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Mar 82 p 8]

CUBA TO ATTEND BASEBALL GAMES--Seoul, 17 Mar (YONHAP)--The organizing committee for the 27th world amateur baseball championships Wednesday announced the game schedule for the tournament slated for Sept. 4-18 in South Korea. The committee also denied a report that defending champion Cuba would not participate in the Seoul event. At its executive meeting in February, the International Amateur Baseball Association (AINBA) finalized 12 participants, including Cuba. The other nations scheduled to attend the event are Australia, Canada, Taiwan, Colombia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, the United States, Venezuela and host Korea. The 12 competing teams will play a total of 66 games between them in three ball parks--Seoul Municipal Stadium, Chamsil Stadium both in Seoul and the city stadium in Inchon, a port city west of the capital. [Excerpt] [SK171256 Seoul YONHAP in English 1235 GMT 17 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/207

KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

IPI BOARD MEMBER--Seoul, 10 Mar--The South Korean National Committee of the International Press Institute (IPI) Wednesday elected Han Chong-u, president-publisher of THE KOREA HERALD, an English-language daily published in Seoul, as a board member on the committee. IPI also appointed Hyon So-ghan, deputy managing editor of the YONHAP News Agency, director of the committee. Hyon succeeds Yi In-won. [Text] [SK120453 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 10 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/207

FRENCH VISITOR OFFERS ROK N-FUEL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

SK170205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] "We are willing to help Korea to achieve self-sufficiency in nuclear fuel technology by transferring our up-to-date nuclear fuel processing technologies to Korea's fast-growing nuclear industry," said Albert Elkouby, senior vice president of Fragema, a leading French nuclear fuel manufacturer.

Elkouby flew into Seoul Monday to host a three-day nuclear fuel seminar in Seoul to introduce its up-to-date nuclear fuel technology to the Korean nuclear industry. The seminar will continue through tomorrow at the Seoul Hyatt Regency Hotel.

"Our advanced fuel assembly (AFA) provides a five percent nuclear fuel economy compared with the conventional fuel assembly method. It means a \$1 million saving in fuel cost for a 900,000 kw-class nuclear power plant, annually, the same in the capacity as Korea's Nos 9 and 10 units," he said.

He noted that the AFA is the most advanced nuclear fuel assembly method ever invented by the French firm and any other foreign nuclear fuel producer.

Fragema is a joint venture between Framatome, the French nuclear steam supply system (NSSS), and Cogema, a leading French company involved in nuclear fuel cycle activities on a worldwide basis. Its main activities are related to the design and supply of PWR (pressurized water reactor) nuclear fuel for the first cores and reloads.

"The demand for ever higher performance, particularly in fuel utilization and plant operation flexibility, has led to the development of the AFA," he said.

The AFA is currently under the process of licensing from the concerned French Government agency. It is expected to go into commercial utilization from 1984, he said.

The advanced fuel assembly system has been designed to achieve higher burnups which allow the possibility of an 18-month fuel cycle and a reduction of reload size with a beneficial influence on fuel cycle costs, Elkouby said.

"The AFA can be utilized by Korea's Nos 9 and 10 atomic power plants for higher fuel economy and other benefits," he said.

Frangema is one of the world's largest nuclear fuel-processing companies with its share of the nuclear fuel supply last year amounting to 40 percent, distantly followed by Westinghouse of the United States.

We expect to have a bigger share of the market this year, most probably 50 percent, he said.

"We have received fuel supply orders totaling 6,500 tons for 64 units of nuclear power plant units in five countries, including Korea, of which 2,800 tons has already been delivered," he said.

CSO: 4120/207

ROK ENVOY TO UN ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SITUATION

SK170251 Seoul YONHAP in English 0213 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 16 Mar (YONHAP)--Kim Kyong-won, Korea's ambassador to the United Nations, said Tuesday in New York that the Fifth Republic of Korea is making steady progress in its political evolution, economic development, foreign policy, unification drive, and that it is moving forward with greater determination and self-confidence than ever before.

In his speech before a luncheon co-hosted by the U.S.-Korea Economic Council and the Far East-American Council of Commerce and Industry, Ambassador Kim explained that under President Chon's leadership, the Korean economy is once again on the upswing and the political life of the nation is gradually gaining new vitality.

He also said that the Korean Government has been conducting an active, outward-looking foreign policy, improving and strengthening relations with old allies as well as establishing and expanding relations of mutual cooperation with other nations.

On unification, President Chon has captured the imagination and empathy of Korean people as well as the growing support of the international community by taking bold initiatives, Kim said.

Noting the political, economic and social difficulties Korea faced in the fall of 1980, he pointed out that the difference between the past and the present in the nation's mood is so dramatic that it is difficult to believe that it was only a year and a half ago.

He said that President Chon, even before he assumed the presidency, knew that the first aim of major national goals had to be the "planting of democracy". By this the president meant that the peaceful transfer of power is an absolute necessity of domestic stability and a truly democratic society.

CSO: 4120/207

EX-U.S. BUILDING SEEN BAD PLACE FOR FOREIGN MINISTRY

SK171029 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Mar 82 p 2

[Article from column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Referring to the government's decision to use the building--a twin of the U.S. Embassy building--which is now being occupied by the Economic Planning Board [EPB] for the Foreign Ministry, currently occupying the fourth and fifth floors of the central government building which the government plans to use as a central national museum, a person in diplomatic circles said: It is good for the Foreign Ministry to move to an independent building. However, this is somewhat awkward in a diplomatic sense.

He said: Fortunately, the Foreign Ministry will occupy an independent building for the first time since the establishment of the government. However, it appears that, while formulating the plan for the relocation of government agencies, the government has not paid attention to the fact that the building in question was built by the U.S. Government.

He said: If the government wants to use the central government building as a museum in deference to the feelings of the people, it should not have decided to use a building of a similar nature [similar to the Japanese constructed central government building] as the building for the Foreign Ministry of an independent nation. In light of frequent visits by foreign envoys, it would be desirable to choose a place a little away from the central part of the city --a place which is suited to enhancing the dignity of the nation.

The building currently used by the EPB was built in October 1961 with funds supplied by the International Cooperation Administration. Later, it was given to the ROK Government. Shortly after the 16 May coup, the Supreme National Council used this building. Since then, the EPB and the Finance Ministry have been using it.

CNO: 4120/207

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY URGES ANTI-U.S. SABOTEURS BE SMASHED

SK230120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Mar 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Terrorist Arson in Pusan"]

[Text] The deliberate setting of fire to the American Cultural Center building in Pusan late last week greatly shocked and horrified the nation. It was one of the very few displays of anti-American incidents to occur in Korea. The senseless act of political terrorism was also meant to disturb our vital domestic tranquility.

Below the apparently anti-American surface, however, we can unmistakably detect a subversive, anti-Republic of Korea motive on the part of the arsonists who still remain at large. We may well find relief from the fact that any anti-Americanism on the part of the arsonists did never represent the general sentiment and attitude of the Korean people. The culprits are an isolated criminal ring of aberrants hostile to both Seoul and Washington.

The fact that the Pusan incident was an organized offense is ominous enough to attract our grave concern. It speaks for the presence in our midst of an unknown number of saboteur and spy groups bent on disrupting the stability and peace of this society on political and ideological grounds.

As a matter of principle any act of violence and destruction ought to be denounced and guarded against. Together with kidnapping, blackmailing and murder, arson tops the list of flagrant offenses. These threats to law and order must be ended for the sake of protecting and promoting the safety and happiness of the populace.

It is necessary to note that use of force and perpetration of crime in the name of alleged ideological conviction or political aims are particularly misleading and alluring because of their plausibility. Being exposed to a constant bombardment of propaganda and subversive machinations authored by communist North Korea, we can never be too vigilant against its aggressive design.

To all appearances the latest fire in Pusan, with a similar arson attempt at the American Cultural Center in Kwangju in late 1980, was the work of leftist and treasonous elements. It was hardly a simple outburst of protest but an elaborately premeditated and expertly executed operation by professionals systematically organized and directed by an external force.

Without doubt, the saboteur ring sought to harass the United States and drive a wedge into the Korean-American alliance. The atrocity was timed subtly enough to transpire during the joint ROK-U.S. exercise Team Spirit 82, and in the year marking the centennial of Korean-American diplomatic intercourse. Such disturbance must not be allowed to happen in this significant period.

Security of foreign chancelleries and their related agencies deserves special respect and preservation. The host country should take greater safeguards to ensure their safety. In various forms our enemy is likely to step up its offensive, both peaceful and armed, for undermining Seoul's international acceptance. Part of it may be aimed at the presence of our foreign friends here.

The provocation at Pusan directed against the strong Seoul-Washington partnership calls for our immediate and effective reaction--smashing the antistate and anti-American saboteurs and ruling out any damage to the friendly Korean-American ties. They must never be permitted to raise their head again to misrepresent the settled situation of this republic.

CSO: 4120/207

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY PREVIEWS UPCOMING ROK-U.S. SECURITY TALKS

SK230124 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Korea-U.S. Security Talk"]

[Text] Defense strategists from Korea and the United States will renew their pledge to step up efforts for the maintenance of a power balance in this part of Asia with the potential foe in the other side of the divided country on the Korean peninsula.

The government and people of this country remain particularly hopeful of this, as defense leaders from both countries will sit together in Seoul on the occasion of the 14th Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) scheduled for Mar. 30-31.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger is to arrive here to attend the two-day, annual meeting, leading American delegates including Gen David C. Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Korea-U.S. security meeting will be hosted by Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok, who will head the Korean delegation.

The agenda for the binational security meeting this year has not yet been made known. Yet, the participants will have a valuable opportunity to discuss overall military and strategic cooperative measures between the two traditional allies.

The delegations from the two countries in the Seoul meeting will examine the combined Korea-U.S. military capability to deter war on the Korean peninsula and assess threats to the security of South Korea.

It is considered particularly significant that the Korea-U.S. security meeting will be held here while the grand annual military training exercise, Team Spirit '82, is being undertaken by the combined forces of the two countries.

At the same time, the Korea-U.S. consultations will be conducted, during the year marking the centennial of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The United States confirmed its intention to retract a plan to withdraw the American troops from this country in the Korea-U.S. summit talks in Washington in February last year, as we recall.

Since then, the security ties between the two long-time allies have apparently been solidified more than in previous days.

Against this backdrop, the participants in the forthcoming annual security conference will not fail to seek proper countermeasures against the talked-about armed challenge from Pyongyang these days in its desperate move to beef up war capability.

The conferees will also attach due weight to the ominous signs of expansionism by the Soviet Union in the Far Eastern region nowadays, which will affect the security position of South Korea most immediately at this juncture.

This year marks the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan scheme to strengthen the armed power of the Korean forces, which must be substantially backed up by the U.S. defense planners, most understandably.

Specifically for this purpose, the defense leaders from both countries in the Seoul meeting will have to seek concrete terms for stocks of emergency strategic material and their transfer to the Korean armed forces in preparation for a future contingency.

Other topics in the yearly meeting should properly concern increased U.S. military loans to this country and the settlement of their conditions in favor of Korea, along with the introduction of up-to-date equipment from the U.S.

Besides, our defense planners are concerned with the domestic production of military equipment in this stage of fostering the defense industry, while establishing a maintenance and repair system for arms in this country.

None of these issues should be given secondary importance in the Seoul security talks this year.

CSO: 4120/207

KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LABOR TIES WITH NONALIGNED TO BE STEPPED UP

SK160124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] Korea, gaining status to attend a forthcoming International Labor Organization general conference as an observer, is expected to step up labor cooperation activities with nonaligned countries.

A Ministry of Labor Affairs official said yesterday a Republic of Korea delegation is expected to attend the 68th ILO general conference in Geneva in June as an observer. He recalled that an ILO governing body decided recently to grant observer status to the ROK.

The ROK delegation to the June ILO meeting will be made up of representatives from the country's employers, employees and government, according to the official.

He said Korea is expected to attend the ninth Asian and Pacific labor ministers conference that is scheduled for June in Pakistan.

The presence of the Korean delegations in the ILO conference and in the Asian and Pacific labor ministers meeting would be helpful to Korea's effort to improve understanding and cooperation with foreign countries, including those nonaligned, in the labor field, the official said.

He said the government plans to invite the labor ministries for visits to this country.

In addition, the official said, exchange of visits with foreign countries by labor union leaders is expected to be stepped up.

The aim of all these labor efforts, he said, is to pave the way for Korea's gaining admission to the ILO as a member. Korea is now a member of all specialized U.N. agencies except the ILO.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

K, SAUDI ARABIA AGREE ON TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

SK170202 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] So Sok-chun, minister of commerce and industry, wound up his four-day official visit to Saudi Arabia yesterday.

Before flying to Bangkok later in the day, he visited the Jubail industrial complex and Jubail port, said a ministry spokesman, based on a cable sent by the Korean Embassy in the Middle East country.

Monday, he met with Saudi Minister of Finance and Economy Muhammed Aba al-Khayl to explore the possibility of increasing capital flow between two countries, according to the spokesman.

So reportedly explained to al-Khayl that Korea has regained its political and social stability, that the economy is ready for the second take-off, and that it enjoys a good reputation in the international money market.

The Saudi minister was reported to have said that he is well aware of the fact that Korea is now a model developing country.

Pointing out that the Saudi Government has provided a loan of \$70 million to Korea, al-Khayl expressed the hope that the two countries will forge a close relationship in terms of capital flow.

Minister So also met with Minister of Planning Hisham Nazir on the same day to receive a special briefing from the Saudi minister on Saudi Arabia's Third Five-Year Economic Development Plan which has been implemented since June 1980.

Nazir said that the development plan places emphasis on fostering industrial production capabilities.

The two ministers, agreed that Korea should offer job training to more Saudi workers, while dispatching more job training specialists to the Middle East country.

In particular, they agreed that Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (DAIST) should step up technical cooperation with Saudi Arabia National Center for Science and Technology (SANCST).

He also visited Korean companies' construction sites in Dammam.
CSO: 4120/207

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

IPU DELEGATION TO NIGERIA--Seoul, 5 Mar--A seven-member delegation from the Korean National Assembly will participate in the 130th council meeting of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) slated to be held in Lagos, Nigeria April 12-18, according to officials at the National Assembly Friday. The Korean delegation will be led by Rep. O Se-ung of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. [Text] [SK050207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 5 Mar 82]

ROK, MEXICO MARITIME PACT--Seoul, 12 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea is expected to conclude a bilateral maritime agreement with Mexico in July, an official at the Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) said here Friday. The official said this was revealed when a five-member KMPA delegation returned home Monday from a 22-day tour of Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador and Chile to discuss maritime agreements with those countries. According to the official, a working-level committee meeting would be held between Korea and Mexico in April, and the agreement would be finalized in July. South Korea will also have no shipping problems with Chile because they have agreed to guarantee no restrictions on Korean ships if Korea does not apply the waiver rule to Chilean vessels calling at ports in this country, the official said. The official also said Seoul would continue the dialogue through diplomatic channels on the conclusion of bilateral maritimes pacts with Argentina and Brazil. At present, three South Korean national shipping lines are sailing the Latin American route. [Text] [SK120235 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 12 Mar 82]

ROK, JAPAN SMALL BUSINESS TALKS--Seoul, 12 Mar (YONHAP)--A dozen delegates representing small Korea business and the same number from Japan had preliminary working-level meetings held Thursday and Friday to decide on the establishment of the Korea-Japan medium-small industries cooperation committee, the Korea Federation of Small Business (KFSB) said Friday. According to the KFSB, Korea proposed to Japan the creation of such a committee at the 13th joint conference of Korea-Japan and Japan-Korea economic committees held here last June. As a first step, a Japanese delegation has been formed to have working-level meetings with the Korean side and to inspect the environment of Korea's small businesses. The KFSB said the two sides will discuss the details of the issue again at the 14th joint conference of Korea-Japan and Japan-Korea committees slated for next month in Tokyo. The Japanese delegates arrived here Wednesday and are scheduled to return home Saturday. [Text] [SK120415 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 12 Mar 82]

FISHERY OFFICIAL TO AUSTRALIA--Seoul, 15 Mar (YONHAP)--The director of Korea's National Fisheries Administration (NFA) Kim Chong-su, departed over the weekend for Australia to discuss ways of strengthening fisheries cooperation with Australian authorities, the NFA announced. Kim is also scheduled to visit New Zealand and the United States to hold similar talks. In Australia, Kim will meet with Australian officials to sign the Korea-Australia fisheries cooperation agreement. Kim is scheduled to fly to New Zealand Wednesday to consider the extension of the Korea-New Zealand fisheries agreement and to ask an easing of New Zealand's restrictions on Korean fishing activities there. Kim's last stop is the United States, where he will discuss the renewal of the Korea-U.S. fisheries agreement, and ask an additional quota of the haul of fish for this year. [Text] [SK150534 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 15 Mar 82]

FRENCH DEFENSE OFFICIALS VISIT--Seoul, 15 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea's Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok Monday received a courtesy call from the French National Defense College officials, a ministry spokesman said. The visiting Frenchmen are a part of the French defense team, consisting of 24 officials and 77 research students, who flew into Seoul Sunday. The delegation is headed by college study director Vice Admiral Gerard de Castelbajac and includes Senator Philippe Machefer. During its five-day stay in South Korea, the French defense team will meet with top Korean military officials to exchange views on military affairs of mutual interest. It also plans to make an inspection tour of the front line area and several defense industry sites. [Text] [SK150237 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 15 Mar 82]

KOR-JAMAICA INVESTMENT PROJECTS--Seoul, 16 Mar (YONHAP)--Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga has suggested that a special committee of Korean and Jamaican officials explore the feasibility of joint investment projects which would lead to exports to the United States and other foreign markets, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) said Tuesday. A KOTRA official said that Seaga made the suggestion during a recent meeting with Korean Ambassador to Jamaica Choe Sang-chin. Seaga was quoted as saying that his country hopes to learn about Korea's brilliant economic development through close bilateral economic cooperation. He cited several possibilities for joint venture projects, including footwear, textiles, electronics, chinaware, mushrooms, honey, furniture, woodcrafts and publishing. [Text] [SK160234 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 16 Mar 82]

PERUVIAN LAWMAKER VISIT--Seoul, 16 Mar (YONHAP)--Peru's second Vice President and Speaker of the Senate Javier Alva Orlandini arrived here Tuesday for a five-day visit at the invitation of Korea's speaker of the National Assembly, Chong Nea-hyok. Alva is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan and to meet with government and National Assembly leaders. He will also make an inspection tour of the truce village of Panmunjom and several industrial complexes. Alva is accompanied by his wife and a ten-member entourage of Peruvian assemblymen. [Text] [SK160359 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 16 Mar 82]

FLUENCY INDICATION TO U.S.--Seoul, 16 Mar (YONHAP)--A five-member delegation of the Korea Deep-Sea Fisheries Association, led by association President Hwang Sung-pyeon, left here Tuesday for the United States on a 16-day business visit. During their stay, they will meet with U.S. Government leaders to discuss fishery-related matters, including the establishment of a South Korean fishing organization in Alaska. The delegation will make efforts to secure at least a 900,000-ton fishing quota for next year from the U.S. Government. They are also likely to ask the U.S. Government to allot next year's fishing quota earlier than the usual quarterly notification. [Text] [SK160112 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 16 Mar 82]

SPAIN TO ABROGATE FISHING ACCORD--Seoul, 18 Mar (YONHAP)--Spain plans to abrogate the Korean-spanish fishing agreement, according to a report from the Korea Trade Promotion Corp's (KOTRA) Madrid trade center. The Spanish Government recently presented a bill to parliament to that end, the report said, adding that the move is aimed at protecting its domestic fishermen from foreign competition. The action will ban Korean fishing fleets from fishing grounds off the Spanish Canary Islands and Spanish territories in Africa. According to the report, Korea has been negotiating with Spain to extend the fishing cooperation pact signed in February 1974. [Text] [SK180444 Seoul YONHAP in English 0156 GMT 18 Mar 82]

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER TO VISIT AFRICA--Seoul, 20 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea's transportation Minister Yun Cha-chung left here Friday evening to embark on a 10-day tour of three Southern African countries including Zaire. Yun will serve as President Chon Tu-hwan's special emissary when he meets leaders of the three African countries to explain the situation on the Korean peninsula, and to discuss matters of mutual concern. [Text] [SK200050 Seoul YONHAP in English 0044 GMT 20 Mar 82]

PUSAN CCA BUILDING FIRE--Rep. Pong Tu-wan, spokesman for the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), has expressed to U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker his party's deep concern over the recent arson case of the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. In a meeting with the ambassador at the latter's office, Rep. Pong revealed that the DJP was urging the government authorities to do their utmost to arrest the arsonists. Rep. Pong was quoted as telling Rep. Pong that the arson incident had no influence on the current Korea-U.S. relations, which were closer than ever before. [Text] [SK230204 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Mar 82]

JAPAN, KUWAIT, INDONESIA--Seoul, 23 Mar (YONHAP)--New ambassadors from Mexico, Kuwait and Indonesia presented their diplomatic credentials Tuesday to South Korea's President Chon Tu-hwan at Cheongwadae, the presidential residence. The three are Mexico's Placido Garcia Revonco, Ahmad Geith 'Abdallah of Kuwait, and Indonesia's Raden Eddy Saparto. Revonco of Mexico and Kuwait's Geith 'Abdallah concurrently hold ambassadorships to Japan and will continue to be based in Japan. [Text] [SK230247 Seoul YONHAP in English 0233 GMT 23 Mar 82]

KENYA, EL SALVADOR--President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday received credentials from new El Salvadoran Amb. Guillermo Paz Larin and new Kenyan Amb. Kefas Onyoni during the credentials-presentation ceremonies held separately at the presidential residence. Minister of Foreign Affairs No Sin-yong was present at both occasions. Receiving credentials from Amb. Paz, the president said he is satisfied with the fact that the friendly ties between Korea and El Salvador have been strengthening ever since the two countries set up diplomatic ties in 1961. He replied that he will endeavor to promote bilateral cooperative relations between the two countries particularly in the fields of economy, culture and religion. Meanwhile, the chief executive said he hopes that Amb. Onyoni's assignment in Seoul will serve as an occasion to further intensify the friendship between the two countries. Onyoni, who is the first Kenyan ambassador to Korea, replied that exchanges between the two countries in the fields of sports would be expanded on the occasion of the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. The Kenyan envoy also said he wishes to see the strengthening of the ties between the two nations particularly in trade, culture and science. Both El Salvadoran and Kenyan ambassadors are concurrently accredited to Korea and Japan, residing in Seoul. [Text] [SK230144 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Mar 82 p 1]

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ROK NOT TO ALLOW MONOPOLY OF FOREIGN GRAIN DEALERS

SK170144 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] The Korean Government "will not allow any foreign rice broker to have monopolistic power in rice exports to the nation and will encourage fair competition between international concerns," Vice Minister of Economic Planning Chong In-yong said yesterday.

In a press conference called to clear the remaining doubts about Korea's rice imports or import contracts last year, Chong clarified the government's position again that the recent controversy was caused as a result of U.S. company's monopolization of the Korean rice import market in the 1970s.

"Basically," he noted, "the government policy on grain food is to raise the import ratio to the maximum."

In that end, the nation will undertake to improve its dietary pattern and eat as much rice and other grain as the people can, he said. In Korea, rice is the predominant staple food.

But even with this, Chong explained, it is inevitable that the nation import a part of its grain food every year.

The news conference was held at the Korea Hotel in downtown Seoul with economic editors and reporters from major dailies in attendance. Also on hand were Vice Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Kang In-hui and director of the office of supply (OSROK) Kim Chu-ho.

According to government figures presented at the meeting, Connell Rice and Sugar Co., of the United States, supplied 83 percent of the nation's total rice imports for 19 years since 1972.

In 1972-74 only, Connell's portion was 90 percent and it came close to 100 percent in 1975-77.

In connection with rice imports in the future, Chong disclosed that the government will rule out any possibility of such a heavy monopoly and make a deal with the company offering the most favorable terms.

In the process, he also said that any wrongdoing or irregularity will be excluded to the full.

Originally, the controversy emerged when two U.S. farm organizations filed an antitrust suit in a U.S. Federal Court. The suit alleged that two rice-exporting firms bribed officials of the OSROK in return for overpricing their rice exports to Korea.

The Korean Government promptly refuted the allegations, revealing the past procedures involved and the results of its self investigation.

Going into some detail, Chong explained that the nation needed U.S. cooperation regarding its imports of Japanese rice and that this made Korea buy as much U.S. rice as possible.

This is why the OSROK signed a contract early last year to purchase 100,000 metric tons of U.S. rice from Connell in addition to the already purchased 300,000 tons coming through another U.S. rice dealer, Pacific International Rice Mills Inc. (PIRMI).

As a result, Connell and PIRMI vied each other for the limited amount of U.S. rice available at the time.

Chong said that in light of this situation, the OSROK will not but allow PIRMI to delay its shipment of part of the already contracted rice exports.

Eventually, the change of contract enabled the nation to save an estimated \$12 million by readjusting the contract price from \$449.90 to \$280 per ton, he added.

CIO: 4120/207

FOREIGN GRAIN DEALERS IN KOREAN MARKET NOTED

SL160115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] A total of 63 foreign grain traders are currently engaging in Korea's import market, of which 10 businesses have recently offered bids for 370,000 tons of rice import, according to business sources yesterday.

The traders include five world-famous grain majors such as Continental and Cargill, and U.S. subsidiaries of such big Japanese firms as Mitsubishi and Marubeni, the sources said.

Korea's rice imports have been monopolized by the Connell Rice and Sugar Co., which sold 800,000 tons last year, whereas Pacific International Rice Mills Inc. shipped 140,000 tons of the already-established 200,000 ton contract and ACROPROM 100,000 tons.

A combined 2 million tons of wheat are imported jointly by the Korea Flour Association from 14 concerns a year.

During the last year, the Louis Dreyfus Corp. (LDC) shipped 450,000 tons of total wheat imports, Marubeni 360,000 tons, Cargill 350,000 tons, Continental 210,000 tons, Mitsui 190,000 tons and both EEC and Itotsu 180,000 tons.

The shortage of Korea's corn production has been met by 25-27 foreign exporters. Continental exported 780,000 tons of corn last year, Cargill 360,000 tons, EEC 160,000 tons and LDC 110,000 tons, the sources revealed.

In general the brokers earn a 10 percent commission on the aggregate sales, according to the sources.

(CSO: 4120/207

EXPORTS TO ASEAN STATES DROPPED IN 1981

SA190448 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, 18 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea's exports to the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) totaled 1,087 million U.S. dollars last year, a decrease of 3.9 percent from the year before, a survey conducted by the Korea Traders' Association showed Thursday.

Meanwhile, South Korean imports from the ASEAN countries reached 1,621 million dollars, an increase of 9.5 percent from 1980, according to the survey.

The statistics showed South Korea's share of the ASEAN market dropping from 6.5 percent in 1980 to 5.2 percent last year, as the ASEAN countries turned more to the Middle East and neighboring countries for trade last year.

The survey also showed that, despite a numerical rise in the ASEAN countries' exports here, the five nations' combined share of the Korean market dropped by 0.5 percentage points in 1981.

Bilaterally, Singapore was the only country to import more Korean commodities last year, buying 303 million dollars worth of goods, up 13.9 percent from 1980. On the other hand, exports to Thailand dropped by 23.8 percent to 125 million dollars, according to the survey. Korean exports to the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia declined by 13.2 percent, 11.4 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively, for 1981.

Meanwhile, exports to South Korea from Thailand increased by 91.2 percent, and Malaysia's by 36.2 percent. The survey showed Indonesia's export to Korea dropped by 20.6 percent, the Philippines by 1.8 percent, and Singapore by 5 percent.

The ASEAN countries are one of South Korea's principal sources of raw material, including timber, rubber and petroleum.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

COUNTRY RANKS EIGHTH IN WORLD TEXTILE EXPORTS

SK180452 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, 18 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea exported 6.19 billion U.S. dollars' worth of textile goods last year, 4.3 percent of the world total of 144 billion dollars, making the country the world's eighth largest textile exporters, the Korea Federation of Textile Industry said Thursday.

A federation official said that synthetic fiber facilities had an annual production of 560,000 tons last year, 4.1 percent of the worldwide total, ranked sixth in the world, while cotton-spinning facilities produced 32 billion spindles, 1.9 percent of the worldwide capacity, also ranked sixth.

The official said, however, that despite noticeable growth in recent years, the country's textile industry faces many problems in maintaining the growth in the future, and may gradually lose its international competitive power, largely because of structural weaknesses.

Among the weaknesses the official cited were the slow development of technology, the large proportion of aging facilities, and excessive wage increases in recent years.

He explained that the average annual wage increase has been 29 percent since 1975, 1.7 times over the average manhour output increase during the same period.

The official said that the country's textile industry has invested only 0.44 percent of its total sales in technology development projects, as opposed to 4.3 percent in West Germany, 3.3 percent in the United Kingdom, 3.8 percent in the Netherlands, and 3.5 percent in Japan.

About 40 percent of the country's textile industrial facilities are in an aging condition, three to four times higher than in other textile manufacturing countries, the official said.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DAILY VIEWS RICE SCANDAL CHARGES

SK110156 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Rice Import Deal"]

[text] Disgusting are foreign news reports that a group of American rice growers have filed an antitrust lawsuit with a San Francisco court in which they alleged, among other points, that some Korean Government officials had been bribed in connection with the manipulation of rice import prices.

The allegation was promptly denied as "sheer nonsense" and "totally groundless" by the government authorities who, through news interviews and testimony before pertinent National Assembly committees, attributed the controversy to heated sales competition, even involving malicious artifices, among rice exporters.

We wish to believe as truthful the intensive clarifications made by the agency at issue, the Office of Supply, and endorsed by other government authorities.

In refuting the reported allegation, the authorities provided substantial details concerning the controversial rice import deal, dating back to 1980 when the nation suffered poor rice harvests due to inclement weather conditions, and even disclosed the findings of investigations undertaken last year in cooperation with U.S. Government authorities on a similar charge.

And there are follow-up wire reports from the United States rebuffing the allegation, including one which quoted a defendant rice exporter as charging the lawsuit was an attempt by its competitors to undermine its business reputation and stating that its deal with Koreans would withstand any scrutiny.

First of all, it is inconceivable that leading officials of a government agency could be involved in international graft--and that amounting to several million dollars as reported--under the prevailing domestic circumstances in which anti-corruption campaigns have been extensively waged since the "new order" government emerged nearly two years ago.

For all that, there is another side of the issue that the image of the "innocent" party, the Korean Government and for that matter the nation, has been impaired by the "repugnant" allegation even for a short time.

The true picture is expected to be duly cleared by the American judiciary. But then, the legal suit and its aftermath so far reported may constitute a libel case.

In this connection, the government authorities are urged to take more tangible and convincing actions in clarifying the controversy and, in the process, parliamentary committees now in session can play a major role.

Such actions are needed to clear whatever traces of suspicion may linger not only at home but also abroad, especially in the United States with which the nation experienced strains in bilateral relations several years ago because of disputes on the role of another rice dealer.

At the same time, the authorities should take all precautions against the possibility that they become innocent or naive victims of intricate manipulations, if not conspiracies, by international rice merchants--and for that matter tricky deals in other fields as well.

Even though the potential food shortage following poor harvests in 1980 and the consequent need of rice imports appeared to be acute, there were signs indicating a lack of accurate agricultural statistics and hasty approaches in arranging rice imports.

These factors subsequently contributed to imports of foreign rice from 11 countries in amounts far exceeding the actual need, some of which later turned out to be too inferior in quality to be consumed as food, and subject to price manipulations by international rice majors.

Thus, the latest controversy on rice imports thus points to the imminent need for accurate and accountable statistics on farm products, for which more concerted and effective efforts are required.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

RICE IMPORT SOURCES 'MAY BE' DIVERSIFIED

SK120247 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] The hit-and-run rice tussle between the Korean Government and an American rice dealer may provide an opportunity for Korea to diversify its rice import sources.

The truth of the alleged bribery case is not yet known. But the Korean side is in an all-out offensive against an American lawsuit, which alleges that two American rice exporters bribed Korean officials in return for higher rice export prices.

The Americans also seem to be concerned about the true picture of the rice tussle. Voicing American sentiment on the possibly fearful results, a California newspaper has reported that the tussle threatens the important Korean market for California rice.

Notably, the SACRAMENTO UNION pointed out that the chilly outlook stemmed from a fight between two powerful rice brokers, not involving any Koreans.

The California newspaper in its March 8 issue quoted a State Department official as saying "They (Koreans) are angry and have started buying rice from Australia and Argentina."

Moreover, according to the challenged Office of Supply (OSROK), the Korean government's procurement agency, a number of Americans have extended apologies for their misunderstanding about the alleged kickback scandal.

Their move contrasts with the fact that three months ago 113 American Congressmen sent President Chon Tu-hwan a sharply worded letter expressing "grave concern" over reports of possible improprieties in the U.S. rice sales.

At any rate, the challenged Korean camp is poised to score a technical knock-out of an American dealer, judging from various situations at home and abroad.

And the probable results will be a big blow to American rice exports to Korea, it is observed by the related business circles.

Already, Korea has warned that future rice trade could be jeopardized if groundless rumors are allowed to affect the reputations of the parties involved, according to a report in the SACRAMENTO UNION.

The report added that the dark forecast, to make the matter worse, had come at a time when the state's growers were sitting on a huge surplus.

Of the some 2.4 million tons of rice imports to Korea, 1.3 million tons came from the United States last year.

This year alone, the nation is already committed to buy 500,000 tons of U.S. rice.

Angered by what they insist is a "groundless allegation," the OSROK has postponed public bidding on 370,000 tons of U.S. rice.

The bidding was scheduled for Wednesday with the participation of 10 American dealers including the Connell Co., which is, according to the related government source, supposed to have played a leading role in filing a lawsuit against its rival PIRMI, AGROPROPROM and certain OSROK officials as well.

As makeshift measures, OSROK has accepted price estimates for the 370,000-ton rice deal.

The office said that it would select eligible candidates for negotiations only after public confidence in Korean innocence was reestablished, as Deputy Premier Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song put it Wednesday.

Observers believe, however, that the government will conduct the bidding if the National Assembly decides to take no political action on the controversy.

Nonetheless, due to stubborn campaigns by the oppositionists, it is expected to take a long time to clean up the controversy.

CSO: 4120/207

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

PIRMI DENIES RICE SCANDAL ALLEGATIONS

SK130226 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 82 p 2

[By Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] A representative of the Pacific International Rice Mills Inc., reportedly concerned with a recent "rice scandal," cleared the accusation that his company had bribed Korean officials in a rice deal, describing it as only a false allegation.

Curis M. Rocca, executive president of PIRMI, made it clear in a telephone interview with THE KOREA TIMES that bribery had not intervened in rice business with Korea.

He said that a suit against his company had been filed by a competitor in an effort to limit PIRMI's rice exports to Korea, hoping that this attempt would stir up no trouble.

PIRMI would cope with the antitrust suit strongly as far as the laws permitted, and the U.S. authorities concerned would unveil the innocence of his firm, Rocca stressed.

The alleged kickbacks and Korea's overcharges are the hottest issue in the nation's political and administrative quarters.

The problem derived from PIRMI's regaining a sales contract. The Connell Co., the accuser in the suit, and PIRMI were among 18 bidders applying for Korea's purchase of 200,000 tons of rice.

Connell bid at \$530 per ton, PIRMI at \$480, and the other firm won the contract at \$450. But the successful bidder could not pay the contract money, and thus PIRMI finally took charge of the contract.

PIRMI arranged the contract with the Korean Government on a package basis on Jan. 23 last year on condition that it would sell that amount of rice at \$449.9 per ton using Korean ships, Rocca revealed.

PIRMI shipped 197,000 tons of rice to Korea during the February-June period last year and 40,000 tons in September.

the U.S. grain exporters and Korea later amended the contract terms, resolving to trade California-produced rice, a higher quality grain, at a lower price.

In accordance with Korea's request, the contract will be carried out in May this year, Rocca said.

He came here on Tuesday to attend a rice purchase tender. He said he thought Connell, the biggest seller and shipper, which has monopolized Korea's rice imports, would be one of the toughest rivals in the bidding.

He reiterated his hope that the scandal would have no impact on Korea-American relations and would give rise to no further trouble.

Date: 4120/207

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

OIL INDUSTRY HURT BY COST EQUALIZATION POLICY

SK140223 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] The oil refining industry is expected to face big trouble as the government has rescinded the so-called crude cost equalization system under which low-cost crude refiners subsidized high-cost refiners.

The three-year-old system was abolished for various reasons including the unified oil pricing structure of the 13-member OPEC Thursday when the government announced the downward readjustment of domestic oil prices.

According to oil industry sources yesterday, refiners are required to re-arrange sources of imported oil or to secure new oil sources because of the abrupt change in the system.

So far, the refineries have had to import as much light crude as possible in accordance with the government policy of emphasizing expansion of low-sulphur oil products.

Therefore, most recently imported crude was expensive light oil, imposing heavy financial burdens on refiners.

Some oil refiners who are importing higher cost crude claimed that the government should give them full authority to buy crude on their own.

Announcing the system, the government allowed refiners to import from the free spot market as much as 10 percent of their existing crude imports under long-term supply contracts.

The refiners asserted that the 10-percent ceiling on crude imports from the spot market would hinder market competition.

At present, crude is selling on the spot market at prices far below official ones because of the oil surplus and weak demand.

The government adopted the crude cost equalization system in 1977 when world consumers suffered an oil crunch, in order to help the nation secure long-term supplies of crude.

CIO: 4120/207

BRIEFS

COMMERCE MINISTER IN SAUDI ARABIA--Manama, Bahrain, 14 Mar (YONHAP)--Korea Commerce and Industry Minister So Sok-chun, currently in Saudi Arabia for an official visit, met in Riyadh Sunday with Saudi Petroleum and Minerals Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani to discuss Saudi Arabia's supply of oil to Korea and other matters of mutual concern. The Saudi Press Agency said the two ministers reviewed bilateral relations and issues of common interest. It gave no details, but Korean sources said oil was the main topic of the meeting. The sources said the Saudi minister assured such that the kingdom would continue to supply crude oil to Korea on a long-term and stable basis. Korea imports about 65 percent of its oil needs from Saudi Arabia. In a latter meeting, Minister So and Saudi Industry and Electric Power Minister Ghazi al-Qusaybi discussed ways to promote bilateral trade, and joint projects in manufacturing and other industrial fields, the Saudi official agency said. Presently, there are 19 Saudi-Korean ventures in the kingdom, including three manufacturing and three services projects. Korea's exports to Saudi Arabia totaled 1,074 million U.S. dollars in 1981, while its imports from the kingdom amounted to 2,702 million dollars at the end of September last year. [Text] [SK150123 Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 15 Mar 82]

U.S.-ROK SHIPPING CONTROVERSY--Seoul, 11 Mar (YONHAP)--A Korean-American controversy over maritime affairs is expected to erupt soon with the American shipping industry apparently bent on transporting all American exports to South Korea, industry sources here reported Thursday. The sources, who just returned from a fact-finding trip to the United States, said the Korean shipping industry would suffer badly if the U.S. industry monopolized the shipment of all exports to Korea. The volume of U.S. exports to South Korea is more than three times the size of Korean exported to the United States. [Text] [SK111208 Seoul YONHAP in English 1131 GMT 11 Mar 82]

FOREIGN DEBT--Seoul, 11 Mar (YONHAP)--The foreign debt South Korea should pay back this year is expected to reach six billion U.S. dollars according to a report from the Ministry of Finance. According to the report, the six-billion dollar foreign debt--2.1 billion in principal and 3.9 billion in interest--represents an increase of 500 million dollars over last year's 5.8 billion dollars. The increase in the foreign debt is expected to badly aggravate the country's balance of payment situation this year, particularly in the second half if the high international interest rates set in during the latter half. The 3.9 billion dollar interest on the foreign loans includes 2.1 billion dollars on medium-and-long-term debts and 1.8 billion dollars on short-term debts. [Text] [SK111211 Seoul YONHAP in English 1150 GMT 11 Mar 82]

K. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

5. SELECTION RESULTS ANALYZED

Seoul NAEWOE PRESS in Korean No 269, 5 Mar 82 pp chong 1B-10B

[Text] The election of deputies to the 7th SPA came to an end on 28 February after electing a total of 615 deputies, including Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. The elections were held in a stereotyped manner with a 100 percent of the eligible voters voting with a 100 percent approval rate.

Attention was focused on the current elections due to the fact that they were the first ones since the birth of the Kim Chong-il system and that the recent elections were given an extremely important role to play in consolidating the selection system still further.

Although elections in North Korea are, of course, formal procedures designed for propaganda at home and abroad, in the process of an election such as the recent one, we can look into some problems concerning changes in leading figures in the power structure and a change in the size of the population.

What is noteworthy is the fact that there was an increase in the number of election districts in the recent election compared with that in the election of deputies to the Sixth SPA (see table 1).

It was disclosed that a total of 379 deputies was elected from 579 election districts in November 1977. However, the North Koreans announced this time that in the election of deputies to the 7th SPA a total of 615 deputies was elected from 615 election districts. This figure represents an increase of 36 districts over that in 1977.

Among those 36 election districts, no fewer than 11 districts were added in Pyongyang. It is indicated that the number of election districts in South Pyongan Province and North Hamgyong Province decreased from that at the time of the Sixth SPA election.

A phenomenon such as this is attributed to the fact that both Namp'o and Ka'ongjin have been elevated to cities independent of South Pyongan Province and North Hamgyong Province.

There is a total of 61 election districts in Pyongyang, Namp'o and North Hwanghae Provinces. This figure represents 42 percent of all election districts. The figure also indicates that 22 out of 36 election districts were added in these three areas.

Uiju was the only place where there was no increase in the number of election districts, despite its natural increase in the size of population in the last four years.

In the case of South Hwanghae Province, there was an increase of only one district over that at the time of the Sixth SPA election.

Such a phenomenon may be attributed to a policy of forcibly relocating residents from the vicinity of the cease-fire line to the hinterland or the new industrial zones, in an effort to cope with any emergency situation. We can see, however, that in actuality the policy of population dispersion clearly exposes the intention on the part of North Korea of openly escalating its war provocations in the future, too.

Among other things, when the current population of North Korea is computed in accordance with the North Korean election regulation (one deputy per 9,000 persons), its population is estimated to be 18.45 million on the basis of 615 election districts.

This figure represents an increase in population of 1.1 million in the past 10 years. The population of North Korea was 17.3 million at the time of the Sixth SPA election.

Among the 18.45 million population, the Pyongyang region (Pyongyang, South Hwanghae Province and Namp'o) has 7.83 million people, which represents 43 percent of the total population of North Korea; the Hamgyong region (North and South Hamgyong Provinces and Ch'ongjin) has 4.23 million, or 23 percent of the total population; the Hwanghae region (North and South Hwanghae Provinces and Kaesong) has 3.45 million, or 19 percent; Chagang Province and Kangwon Province have 1.59 million people, or 8 percent; and Kangwon Province has 1.33 million people representing 7 percent of the total population.

We can see that the concentration of population in some regions results from the policy of dispersing the residents away from the cease-fire line in preparation for war and from the reorganization of North Korea's industrial structure.

Another implication is the fact that a majority of deputies to the Fifth SPA were re-elected in the recent election.

This phenomenon is attributed in part to an increase in the number of deputies from 561 in December 1972 to 615 in 1982. This represents an increase of 74 deputies in 1982. It is disclosed, however, that to our surprise, merely 150 out of the 561 deputies to the Fifth SPA, or 24 percent, were re-elected in the current elections.

will not substantiate the fact that a majority of deputies, who were elected in October 1972 under the nepotism system of Kim Il-song and Kim Yong-ju, will be replaced, to a great measure, by younger people of the new generation, with the official institution of the Kim Chong-il system.

In other words, the fact that 74 deputies have been added due to an increase in population and some 390 deputies were not reelected in the recent election is interpreted to indicate that large numbers of the postwar generation have become deputies to consolidate the Kim Chong-il system.

There is no doubt that the group constituting the core of the newcomers is three Revolution Team members.

Those who were pushed aside as a result of the emergence of the postwar generation in the recent election include Kim Ch'ol-man, candidate member of the Politburo of the party (ranks the 27th) and Kim Pyong-ha, director of the state political and security department (ranks 48th in the party) who has served as a running dog of the Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il system. The fact that neither of them was reelected in the recent elections cannot but be striking.

That Kim Pyong-ha, who had played an important role in establishing the Kim Chong-il system, was not reelected is attributed to two factors. One is that in the process of making preparations for a successor of Kim Il-song from the early part of the 1970's through the formal emergence of the Kim Chong-il system, an anti-Kim force became more powerful with each passing day rather than being weakened. It seems likely that the question of responsibility for this might have become an issue.

The other conceivable factor is that being husband of Kim Il-song's niece, Kim Pyong-ha had close ties with Kim Il-song, Kim Yong-ju and Kim Song-ae, and it is believed to have been blamed for his failure in taking precautionary measures against the Kim Yong-ju and Kim Song-ae force which is challenging the Kim Chong-il system in a forthright manner. However, it will be possible to comprehend the movements of those fallen from power only after the dissolution of the seventh cabinet.

Coming from the fact that Kim Ch'ol-man is missing from the roster of 247 candidate members, he must have assumed responsibility for his failure in harbor projects. Some 90 members out of 247 members of the Central Committee of the party were excluded from becoming deputies to the Seventh SPA. This is of great significance in that the recent election was the first of its kind held since the institution of the Kim Chong-il system.

In other words, what was shown in the election of deputies to the Seventh SPA was a striking phenomenon that the election was designed to firmly consolidate the Kim Chong-il system among government agencies, thereby further strengthening his position as head of the party, government and military both in name and reality.

Table 1. Number of Deputies by Provincial and Directly Administered City
Election Districts, as of 28 February 1982

Provinces/ Cities	4th SPA Nov 67	5th SPA Dec 72	6th SPA Nov 77	7th SPA Feb 82	6th & 7th compared	Population based on 30,000 per deputy
Chongvaag Kamp'o	51	68	73	84	+11	2,520 thousand
S. Pyongan	69	82	95	83	+22	660
N. Pyongan	57	65	71	72	-12	2,490
Changchung	27	28	32	34	+1	2,160
Gantung	16	17	18	19	+1	570
Ch'ongjin				24	+24	720
S. Hwangyang	48	57	59	37	-22	1,110
S. Hamgyong	61	71	76	80	+4	2,400
Kangwon	38	45	43	45	+2	1,350
N. Hwanghae	36	41	43	45	+2	1,350
N. Hamgyong	45	55	58	59	+1	1,770
Pyongan	9	12	11	11	0	330
Total	457	541	579	615	+36	18,450
Number over previous election from	+84	+98	+36			
Average increase	11,710	16,230	17,370	18,450		

Table 2. SPA Election Records

Election date	Number of deputies	% Voting	% Approving	Remarks
23 Mar 67	572	99.97	98.49	1 deputy for 50,000 (360 deputies for S. Korea)
23 Mar 72	215	99.99	99.924	1 deputy for 50,000
23 Mar 72	383	100	100	1 deputy for 30,000
23 Mar 72	457	100	100	" "
23 Mar 72	541	100	100	" "
23 Mar 72	579	100	100	" "
23 Mar 72	615	100	100	" "

100% (100%)

BRIEFS

DELEGATION FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on March 29 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Akira Iwai, adviser to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. On hand was Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [58.29.24] Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 29 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/209

NATURE-REMAKING FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION URGED

P'yongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 29 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Han Ch'ung-sok: "Grand Nature-Remaking Plan to Bring About New Changes In Our Nation's Agricultural Development"]

[Great] At the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, unfolded a grand nature-remaking idea for the long-range plan of our fatherland and vigorously summoned the entire party, the entire nation and the entire people for a struggle to implement the idea.

The grand plan that our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, unfolded is a brilliant blueprint for developing our fatherland and for promoting the happiness of 10,000 generations to come, a glorious target of the struggle to achieve communism.

It is of extremely important significance for brilliantly solving the agricultural problem in our country and for stepping up the socialist and communist cause to highly uphold the grand nature-remaking plan that the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song has unfolded, and to thoroughly implement the four major construction tasks.

The four major construction tasks are the grand nature-remaking tasks proposed at a historic time when the agricultural problem is being most brilliantly solved under the wise guidance of the party in our country.

The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, instructed us as follows:

"The reclamation of the 300,000-chongbo of tidelands, the search for new 300,000-chongbo of land, the construction of the Namp'o sluice gates and the construction of the T'aech'on power station for the solution of the tideland problem--these are the four major construction tasks that our country currently faces. In completely solving the food problem." (pp 10-11)

For the party of the working class and the communists with sovereign power in their hands to successfully build socialism and communism, they must afford deep interest in the solution of the agricultural problem. Along with

indeed, agriculture is one of the two major sectors of the people's economy. It forms a pivotal link which decides the success of overall economic construction.

In order to rapidly develop agriculture and satisfactorily solve the food problem, we must lay a strong agricultural production base. To accomplish this we must vigorously wage a struggle to actively remake and conquer nature.

Our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, who early put forth nature-remaking as a strategic task for the construction of a rich and strong fatherland proposed a grand chuch'e nature-remaking policy. He has wisely led the struggle to implement it. In this way our land which used to be devastated and荒原 for long periods of time has been transformed into an affluent and secure agricultural production region, and agricultural production is rapidly growing. It is indeed a miraculous fact that in spite of cultivated lands being as small as in our country we have self-sufficient food supplies and that our entire people lead affluent lives.

The four major construction tasks, which consist basically of the reclamation of 100,000-chongbo of tidelands, the search for 200,000-chongbo of new land, the construction of the Namp'o sluice gate and the construction of the Chuch'e power station for the solution of the water problem in tidelands, are part of the grand nature-remaking tasks which just accurately reflect the practical demands and potentials of our agriculture which has entered a higher new stage.

It is also a scientific and revolutionary nature-remaking policy which enables us to build a firm and vital agricultural production base consonant with a completely triumphant socialist society and to achieve endless leaps in the development of agricultural production.

The fact that our party has just presented a brilliant blueprint for nature-remaking, that is, the four major construction tasks, constitutes an event which enables us to bring about a great new turnabout in scaling the 100 billion-ton grain height envisaged in the ten major prospective goals of socialist construction in the 1980's. With the four major construction tasks implemented our people are now able to confidently march forward with a more brilliant prospect for the solution of the agricultural problem.

Carrying out the four major construction tasks enables us to achieve a new turnabout in our agricultural development, because above all it lays a strong agricultural production base which is not disturbed in the slightest by any natural and climatic conditions.

The agricultural production process is a biological process which is based on the natural environment. Accordingly, it is important to provide conditions to rationally utilize cultivated land and to carry on farming even in unfavorable natural conditions. Particularly given the condition that the drought in recent years has had serious impact on farming, we cannot achieve any success in agricultural production unless we establish thoroughgoing countermeasures against it.

The annual climate phenomenon due to the impact of the cold front is one year of the arid climatic changes, including major droughts, economic crises, severe, unseasonal cold, and snow storms. It demands that we must further strengthen our agricultural production base by more vigorously pressing nature-remaking tasks.

The people's water-taking policy of our party has been brilliantly carried out. The irrigation system in our country has been expanded from the plains to intermediate and mountainous regions. We have built the most advanced irrigation systems covering not only wet field irrigation but also dry field irrigation. This forms a vital agricultural base. The soil which is not disturbed by any major droughts or large floods, is very fertile. To build socialism and communism rapidly, we must further consolidate the agricultural production base and to do so we must vigorously press ahead with nature-remaking tasks.

At the plenary session at the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee, our party proposed the ten major prospective goals, with top priority given to the 10 million-ton grain height and the reclamation of 300,000-hectares of tidalands. Permeating these is the unflinching determination of our party to pursue a communist policy starting with rice just by markedly increasing agricultural production.

The agricultural production base is formed represents an important mark of the level of development of agricultural production. Through the process of building the agricultural production base the intensification process of agricultural production is achieved, and the material guarantee for expanding cultivated land and for increasing cultivated land, and for continuing to raise agricultural production is firmly achieved. Therefore, only if we vigorously press the nature-remaking tasks, can we lay a powerful agricultural base which can firmly overcome any unfavorable natural and climatic conditions and to ensure the raise agricultural production.

Building the Samp'o sluice gate, one of the four major construction tasks, will enable us to tame the H-H sea coast with dikes, build many different dams, and supply plenty of water to tidalands on the west coast. And the completion of the T'aech'on power station enables us to dam up the tidalands upstreamward and turn them to Taeryong River to store enough water so as to solve the problems of tidalands in North Korea. It can thus permanently eliminate the damage from large tidal waves in the river. It provides a firm prospect for using reclaimed tidalands as arable lands and to turn wet tidaland fields into permanently arable lands. Thoroughly fulfilling the four major construction tasks will enable us to build an agricultural production base which can check any natural calamities and to markedly increase agricultural production on a safer basis.

Thoroughly implementing the four major construction tasks will be a new turning point in agricultural production lies in that it also provides a powerful agricultural production base by increasing cultivated

1. In our party's condition that the per-unit-area food grain production has been greatly intensified.

Our party's beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: "With small areas of cultivated land we must gain new lands and make better use of them. It is an important guarantee for ensuring food grain production and for fully developing the rural economy to intensify the reuse of farmland." (Vol. 15, p 224)

2. The consistent policy that our party upholds in land utilization to increase food grain production while intensively utilizing cultivated lands.

Under the wise guidance of the party the rural technical revolution has been vigorously pursued in our country, and the chuch'e agricultural method has been thoroughly implemented. Consequently, food grain production has been highly intensified, and the per-chongbo yield of food grain production has reached a considerably high level.

3. The level of the intensification of agricultural production is still very high in our country. Therefore, it is important to search for further increases in food grain production. If we effectively increase the yield and improve cultivation methods, we will be able to increase food grain yields. Concurrently with this, we must in absolute terms the area of cultivated lands as a more basic factor in increasing agricultural production. It is posed as a more difficult problem, given the condition in our country that there are many areas of land and only small cultivated land areas.

4. Increasing cultivated lands areas is a permanent demand for increasing food grain production. In this respect reclaiming idlelands along rivers has great significance.

5. Major construction tasks that our party has presented including the reclamation of idlelands, the search for new lands, and the construction of the Taedong River site and the Taedong power station for the solution of the mounting problem of idlelands are indeed the urgent demands for our socialist development which has now entered a new higher stage. If we reclaim 100,000 ha of idle lands and gain 200,000 chongbo of new lands, we can increase cultivated land equivalent to one-third of the total area of cultivated grain cropary.

6. In the future time we will produce much more rice compared to the present year. In the period immediately following the 1980s, in this will when we thoroughly implement the four major construction tasks, we will be able to achieve a new turnaround in agricultural production and to successfully scale the goal of the 15 million-ton grain production that the Sixth Congress of the party has proposed. Then, we will be able to demonstrate once again the gigantic superiority and vitality of our socialism, and to further step up overall socialist construction.

Finally, the four major construction tasks that our party has presented constitute a grand nature-remaking work designed to beautifully transform the landscape of our fatherland in order to prepare a more powerful industrial production base, and to insure a more affluent life to the people. When the four major construction tasks are fulfilled, the idea of our party to let the entire people enjoy a happier life will be brilliantly realized, and our country will be transformed into a paradise for the people for better living.

The four nature-remaking tasks are a great blueprint that only our party can formulate as it solely supports the great ideas of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and it serves with devotion for the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the fatherland. It is a proud work that our people can realize as they keep marching forward while creating invaluable and meritorious services under the guidance of the party.

Although the four major construction tasks which unfold a bright path for the future of our fatherland are difficult and vast tasks, we are plentifully provided with all conditions and potentials.

Therefore, we have the wise guidance of our party and the unflinching will of our people who want to move on to a brilliant communist future under the guidance of the party, and the united power of the entire people solidified with one mind and one will, we are determined to unfailingly implement the four major construction tasks and to unfailingly realize the idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for grand nature-remaking.

Source
File No. 4108/84

INTELLECTUALIZATION OF DPRK SOCIETY PROMOTED

SK2916 30 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Mar (KCNA)--The intellectualisation of the whole of society is making progress in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the chuche-based educational idea in the early period, regarding education as a basic problem deciding the fate of revolution. At the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea he put forward a policy of markedly raising the general cultural and intellectual level of society and, on this basis, gradually lifting the cultural and intellectual standards of all people to those of the college graduate.

In line with this policy, long-term preparations to introduce compulsory higher education are under way in our country.

It is foreseen that compulsory higher education will be enforced, to begin with, for the young people just out of the eleven-year compulsory education course and, as conditions mature, all those working people who did not receive higher education will be gradually enrolled.

Now many new colleges and universities and higher specialized schools are making their appearance and the number of the students increases by stages.

Last year witnessed the founding of the Pyongyang Agricultural College and several other colleges and quite a few higher specialized schools.

The number of the college and university students augmented by tens of thousands in recent two years.

Meanwhile, a number of factory, farm and fishermens colleges and higher specialized schools under a study-while-working system are cropping up in towns and farm and fishing villages.

A branch of a polytechnic college was founded in the Kumusan pit of the Yongyang mine, South Hamgyong Province, and a fisheries college in Sinpo, a fishing city, and a farm college in Chongsan-ri, Taean city.

There are now nearly 90 factory colleges and hundreds of factory higher specialized schools in our country.

Today each production unit is turning into a college and the producers become its students in our country under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has established the most popular educational system under which the state assumes full responsibility for the education of the entire people.

All 126 employees of the Kumsan pit of the Yongyang mine will be qualified for engineers this year after finishing the college course at the pit branch of the polytechnic college. The fishermen in Sinpo are given lectures on board ships during their pelagic fishing.

Over 40 officials and workers of the mechanisation company of the Kanggye Railway Corps study at a "correspondence course coach" which comes to them regularly after they were enrolled at a college on the same day.

Managerial personnel and farmers of the Simgui Cooperative Farm, Sijung County, Chagang Province, a mountainous area, are studying while working at the correspondence course of an agricultural college or at the correspondence course of a higher agricultural school.

Correspondence higher education has been further improved. A college on TV will also start in our country.

The working people past fifties who had no opportunities of studying in the past graduated already from the working peoples middle schools and are now widening their general knowledge at working peoples senior middle schools and other schools of various levels.

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea which is called by world people "a land of learning" and "a land of education" has now more than 170 colleges and universities and over 10,000 schools of all levels and a contingent of over one million intellectuals of lusty vigor.

The intellectualisation of the whole of society in the DPRK is not a thing of distant future, but a thing of a near future.

Ref: 4120/209

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DATE FILMED

April 23, 1980